

The Sun

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To Deal With Craft.

It is the duty of every rightly constituted citizen to register at the appointed season and then on election day to cast his ballot as his patriotic convictions prompt him. In our opinion the public welfare will be best subserved by voting for ROOSEVELT and FAIRBANKS in the Republican column and for D. CADY HERRICK and FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON in the Democratic.

The alternative as to the State ticket is to vote for the continuation of the power of the man thus described in the most extraordinary plank ever put into a platform in this or any other State:

"For the first time in its history, the Empire State has a Governor whose personal integrity rests under widespread suspicion. He has surrounded himself by high officials and advisers under whose malign influence the public revenues of the State are largely diverted to private profit."

Sweep all of ODELL's creatures, great and small, into the Hudson River.

Senator-Chairman?

The political programme of Governor ODELL is simple and obvious—crudely and almost brutally so. It may as well be stated with plainness. He intends for purely personal reasons to retain the mastery of the Republican State organization, which he has wrested from the man who made him in politics, Senator THOMAS C. PLATT. He intends, especially, that his supremacy as Boss shall endure throughout the entire period of the disbursement from the State treasury of two or three hundred million dollars for an enlarged Erie Canal. This purpose is now the mainspring of his political activity. No man living in the United States at the present time possesses a keener appreciation of the magnitude of the opportunity than BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., of Newburg.

For the convenience of bossing Governor ODELL prefers to hold some high office, but it probably makes little difference to him what that office is. At present he is Governor of the State and Chairman of the State Republican committee. Very likely he would have attempted to continue both as Chairman and as Governor but for the warning of the State vote of two years ago, when he was reelected Governor by a plurality of less than two-thirds of one per cent. in a total vote of nearly a million and a half, over the weakest candidate the Democrats ever put up in a State campaign, and when he, ODELL, ran thousands behind the less conspicuous names on his own ticket. To this plain indication of the utter hopelessness of success in 1904, clinched by the unmistakable evidence that his unpopularity and discredit with the voters has been increasing monthly at the geometrical ratio ever since the Odehell-Ode experience of 1902, is due the circumstance that Mr. FRANK WAYLAND HIGGINS, and not BENJAMIN B. ODELL, is now running for Governor.

Mr. ODELL is not the man to risk everything for the sake of so foolish a consideration as pride of fame, or the mere craving for a personal vindication. He has not even HILL's quality of stubborn persistence in a preconceived course. Every switch along the Odehell line is a Main Chance Junction, and he is capable of transferring his wheels to the other track with ease and celerity and without the slightest sense of derogation.

The other track in this instance leads to Washington. The post of dignity now held by the Hon. CLAUDE M. DAWSON presents certain attractions to a public servant who is disinclined to submit his worthiness to the direct test of a popular vote.

The Awakening of Newfoundland.

Recent visitors to Newfoundland have noted many signs of a resolute and widespread effort to develop the island's natural resources. It begins to look as if the oldest of British settlements on this side of the Atlantic was destined to emerge from the stagnation of which it has been so long the victim and to enter on a career of industrial progress and prosperity.

It is undoubtedly the Reid-Newfoundland transportation system which should be recognized as the chief agent in the awakening of the island. This system comprises a railway between St. John's and Port Aux Basques, with its branches, and a fleet of steamers plying between the capital port and numerous "out-harbors," and also connecting Newfoundland with Cape Breton Island on the west and with Labrador on the north. One result of this outcome of a network of communications is that the business of the colony is no longer concentrated in St. John's. Supplies are now shipped directly to the chief out-harbors and thence distributed through the subsidiary settlements. A number of minor industries have grown up in various localities along the railway and near the principal outlying harbors, fishing is no longer the only means of obtaining a livelihood. To-day fishermen whose earnings used seldom to exceed \$100 a year can find employment in the lumbering or pulp wood districts, or in the mining areas which are being developed in many quarters.

The settlement of the Treaty Shore question is expected to lead to a great

extension of mining and woodcutting activities. Hitherto the Newfoundland Government has been unable to grant a perfect title in any part of the territory affected by the French claims. Up to the present time only a rudimentary geological survey of the Treaty Shore has been made, but it is known that a large riparian section of western Newfoundland is similar, geologically, to Cape Breton Island and should prove rich in coal. Numerous indications, also, of copper, iron, petroleum and the precious metals have been observed along the coast, and the interior, should it prove to be as highly mineralized as the more frequented parts of the littoral, should offer a promising field to the prospector. The lumber industry, too, has ample scope for expansion westward. It is certain, on the other hand, that Newfoundland will never become an agricultural country, except in the vicinity of the capital. Very little of the soil is suitable to the production of cereals, but it should be possible to raise all the potatoes and oats consumed by the inhabitants. A conclusive proof of the nascent prosperity reported by tourists is the large number of frame houses which are going up in the dozens of shore hamlets along the railway. These buildings are replacing the tiny boulder built huts, such as may be seen in Irish fishing hamlets.

In view of the prospective value of the Newfoundland market, it is satisfactory to recall that the island during the last ten years has been rapidly increasing her imports from the United States. She is still, indeed, the fourth largest consumer of Canadian products; but the conclusion of a reciprocity treaty would undoubtedly make us her principal, if not her sole, purveyor. There is reason to believe that, as things are now, the Newfoundlanders would prefer reciprocity with the United States to admission to the British market on preferential terms. Yet they cannot be expected to wait much longer for Congress to sanction reciprocal relations. It is probable that the Republican State convention of Massachusetts will have something to say about the expediency of entering into a reciprocity agreement with Newfoundland, as well as with Canada.

The Democratic Candidate for Governor.

The Hon. D. CADY HERRICK of Albany county has been known for years to the people of the State as a practical politician of considerable ability and a jurist of respectable attainments. If we mention his political activity ahead of his judicial service, it is because Mr. HERRICK has been criticised severely, and we fear justly, for attempting to be useful in the two fields at the same time; and many historians would think of him first in his relation to the caucus.

It is especially interesting this morning to recall the circumstance that Justice HERRICK has figured prominently in yet a third capacity, namely, that of a reformer of the laws of this State with reference to strikes and other disputes between employers and employed. With the exception of Governor PEARBODY of Colorado, there is no candidate now running for office in either party on any ticket, State or national, who has presented for the consideration of the thoughtful so definite a plan for the settlement of what are styled labor troubles as that which Justice HERRICK formulated nearly two years ago when he proposed the establishment of a new Court of Compulsory Arbitration, and drafted a Constitutional amendment to lay the foundations for such a court. These are the provisions which Justice HERRICK proposed to add to Article VI. of the State Constitution:

"The Legislature may establish a court to be known as the 'Court of Arbitration,' to hear and determine differences and controversies between employers and employees, with power to enforce its decisions and decrees by order, decree or otherwise, and to punish for disobedience of such orders or decrees, and with such other powers to enforce its orders, decrees and decisions as may be provided by law. The court so created shall be composed of a presiding Judge and not more than six Associate Judges; the presiding Judge and four Associate Judges shall be designated and appointed by the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals from former members of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court and Justices of the Supreme Court who have served as such Justices at least fourteen years."

"Such designations to be made within ten days after the passage of the law establishing such court, and every year thereafter between the 1st and 15th of January. After the first designation the persons so designated shall hold office for the term of one year and until the determination of any controversy pending before such court."

"The remaining two members of said court shall be selected in the manner and for the length of term to be designated by law."

"The members of said court, other than Justices of the Supreme Court then in office, shall receive a yearly compensation, to be fixed by law."

"The Legislature shall determine by law when and under what circumstances and over what class of differences and controversies between employers and employees the said court shall have and exercise jurisdiction, nothing therein or herein contained, however, to limit the jurisdiction of existing courts."

"Such court shall have power to establish rules of procedure and to appoint such officers and attendants as may be provided for by law."

It will be seen that the only difficult point untouched by Judge HERRICK's amendment concerns the methods by which the decrees of the Court of Arbitration should be enforced upon the respective parties to the labor controversy heard and decided by it. Those methods he proposed to leave to the Legislature, although it would appear that he had reached some conclusion in his own mind, for he frankly said:

"It does not seem to be prudent at this time to submit any detailed statement as to how the scheme should be worked out, or the manner in which the decrees of the court could be enforced, lest the differences of opinion upon details might defeat the whole project."

Justice HERRICK's project and his proposed Constitutional amendment derive new importance by the harmonious action of the Democrats at Saratoga yesterday. If elected he will be in a position to impress his views most effectively upon the Legislature and the people.

Although the merits of the plan cannot be discussed either intelligently or fairly until Justice HERRICK deems it prudent to disclose the important factor now lacking, it is certainly safe to credit him with a sincere interest in the most momentous question before the American people; and, further, with an honest effort to contribute to the settlement of that question.

Justice HERRICK has done something more than to propound commonplace generalities intended to catch votes. He has formulated a definite plan and has given it to the public without a thought of its effect upon his own political fortunes.

Of how many leaders and candidates who have concerned themselves with the labor problem can that much be truthfully said?

Mr. Littleton Was Right.

The discernment of the Hon. MARTIN W. LITTLETON was exhibited at St. Louis when he assured the Democracy that no inconvenient self-assertion in regard to principles or convictions need be feared in the case of Judge PARKER. It was Mr. LITTLETON who nominated PARKER for President. In the nominating speech Mr. LITTLETON said:

"If you ask me why he has been silent, I will tell you it is because he does not claim to be the master, but is content to be his servant. If you ask me why he has not outlined a policy for this convention, I will tell you that he does not believe that policies should be dictated, but that the sovereignty of the party is in the untrammeled judgment and wisdom of its members. If you ask me why his policy will be, if elected, I tell you that it will be that policy which finds expression in the platform of his party."

There was a time when Mr. LITTLETON's appraisal of Judge PARKER's strength and independence of personal convictions was questioned by many persons. The candidate had been silent and was silent, they said, not because he was destitute of distinct opinions, but because his sense of propriety and judicial dignity restrained him from uttering his political ideas while he remained on the bench. Later, when freed from this restraint, he would demonstrate his capability of true leadership, and, when necessary, of self-assertion amounting to salutary masterfulness.

Subsequent proceedings and events, we think, have proved the accuracy of the Hon. MARTIN W. LITTLETON's early estimate of the candidate whom he put in nomination, with the foregoing promise or pledge, at St. Louis on the 5th of last July.

Constitutionalists, to Arms!

The Rio Grande has changed its course and annexed a slice of Mexico to the United States. Even the floods and fields of Democratic Texas are debauched by the corrupting efforts of an imperialistic river.

Thousands of sheep and goats find themselves under the flag of Stars and Stripes without the consent of the governed. Nature has allied herself with the desperate ambitions of the administration to encroach upon the territory of a friendly Power.

Most significantly, that Power lies to the south of us. Plainly, the Rio Grande is a lawless, usurping, unconstitutional body of water, morally no better than the Republican party.

The Parker Constitution Club should report upon this case at once.

Police Commissioner McAdoo.

When Mayor McCLELLAN's administration came into office the Police Department was in the worst state of demoralization and disorganization it had reached since the Lexow days. The predecessor of Police Commissioner McAdoo, through stupidity and incompetence, had allowed the men to fall below the standard to which they should have been held, and the task of whipping the police force into shape was recognized as the most arduous of the new municipal officials had to tackle. Mr. McAdoo, although experienced in executive office, was unacquainted with the department and its personnel, and it was necessary for him to serve an apprenticeship in which to learn the very rudiments of the police trade.

Besides this disadvantage of technical ignorance, a handicap that under the present system of police management must be expected in every Police Commissioner, Mr. McAdoo was embarrassed further by the necessity of reestablishing the three platform system at a time when he knew, in common with every person informed upon the subject, that there were too few patrolmen to carry it into effect and at the same time afford proper protection to the city by day and night.

In addition to these handicaps, Mr. McAdoo found a political and social condition existing which seemed to require the exertion of a great part of the Police Department's energy in the enforcement of a class of statutes particularly liable to infringement, to compel complete obedience to which is beyond the power of any police department yet organized in this country, if not in the world.

Working against these difficulties, and many more which need not be enumerated now, Mr. McAdoo has failed to make a perfect department in eight months out of the materials he had to use. For this reason he is now being criticised severely, and many will believe, unjustly. That he should make mistakes was to be expected. When he has recognized them, he has lost no time in applying a remedy, except in the matter of the three platforms. Mr. McAdoo has done as well as, if not better, than another similarly situated would have done. In some directions he has worked decided improvements, and to these he reasonably may be expected to add others. As he has been criticised freely in the past, he will be in the future, but the wholesale abuse to which he is subjected at present is unmerited and unjustifiable. The city of New York is fortunate in having so capable and honest a Police Commissioner as WILLIAM MCADOO, instead of being unfortunate, as some of its critics

try to make the public believe, in not having a miracle worker at the head of his department.

The Entire Democratic Vote.

Judge PARKER will possess no advantage over the Democratic candidate for Governor in respect of unbroken regularity.

On Aug. 23, 1897, Justice HERRICK made this public announcement:

"Yes, I voted for HAYES for President. I have no apology to make or credit to claim for it."

The circumstance is worth mentioning. It may signify seven weeks hence.

We are sorry they didn't take WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.

Senator FAIRBANKS's letter of acceptance is a masterpiece of written composition, presenting no campaign novelties and raising no new issue, but commanding respect and attention by the sobriety of its expressions. Perhaps its chief interest is in the picture it affords of the mental condition of the Vice-President in doing hard work on the stump, but he isn't in the least excited over the situation.

If the Hon. D. CADY HERRICK is elected Governor of the State of New York on Nov. 8, the Hon. DAVID BASKIN, His Excellency's good his promise to quit politics on Jan. 1.

It is the pride of the united Democracy of New York that to-day we have a leader among men so much more to be envied than any who have been soiled with personal graft—DAVID BASKIN. His name is a guarantee.

What a careful, precise, circumscribed tribute to a statesman! It betrays the exactness of the scientific mind. A noble man; he never committed larceny!

JAPANESE FOREIGN TRADE.

The Astounding Progress of a Third of a Century—What Her List.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—Sir: It is rather startling to hear that the volume of Japan's foreign trade has been multiplied twenty-five times in thirty-six years, but such is the fact. Here are the figures:

	Exports.	Imports.
1868	\$1,776,000	\$5,346,500
1903	14,751,000	136,587,500

Year after year Japan's imports of manufactures have fallen off, while each year her imports of raw materials and manufactured articles have increased. This state of affairs largely explains the ease with which Japan has raised money at home for the present war.

Though before the Chinese-Japanese war of 1895 steady progress was made in the direction outlined, it is since that war that most of the gains have been made. For instance, in 1895 exports were \$68,000,000 and imports \$14,000,000. In 1903 exports were \$14,751,000 and imports \$136,587,500. There is an increase of \$17,000,000 in only eight years. Japan's exports consist largely of raw silk, cotton goods, tea, sugar, and other products. Her imports are mainly raw cotton, iron and steel, and other manufactured goods. Japan's trade with America is second only to her trade with Europe. In 1903 her exports to America were \$1,776,000 and her imports from America were \$5,346,500. Her trade with Europe was \$14,751,000 in exports and \$136,587,500 in imports.

In the twenty years named, 1881 to 1901, Japan's exports increased by percentages as follows:

	Per cent.
America	690
Europe	480
Australia	45

Her imports increased as follows:

	Per cent.
Australia	5,500
Europe	2,500
America	450

These figures graphically portray Europe's comparative decline in the volume of her trade with Japan. Commodore Perry's morning call at the Perryantheum Land largely helped to bring about this state of affairs.

Compared with as recent a year as 1902, Japan's 1903 exports were \$15,500,000, and her imports by \$22,500,000. By world divisions Japan's 1903 exports and imports were:

	Exports	Imports
Asia	\$4,000,000	\$14,000,000
Europe	\$1,000,000	\$12,000,000
America	\$1,776,000	\$5,346,500

By countries the division was chiefly:

	Exports	Imports
United States	\$1,776,000	\$5,346,500
China	\$4,000,000	\$14,000,000
British India	\$1,000,000	\$12,000,000
France	\$1,000,000	\$12,000,000
Hong Kong	\$1,000,000	\$12,000,000
Germany	\$1,000,000	\$12,000,000
Dutch India	\$1,000,000	\$12,000,000
Italy	\$1,000,000	\$12,000,000
Belgium	\$1,000,000	\$12,000,000
Austria	\$1,000,000	\$12,000,000
Canada	\$1,000,000	\$12,000,000

The increase since 1881 in the Japanese volume of foreign trade is astounding. It tells the Aladdin-like story of Japan's growing importance in the world's commerce. The figures here set forth are those of the Bureau of Statistics.

Japan will never again be a "silent partner" in the Far East. She is now a power to be reckoned with. WALTER J. BALLARD, SCHENECTADY, Sept. 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: A writer in last Saturday's edition of THE SUN confesses to a lack of understanding of the word "cabochony." Permit me to suggest that, as applied to "stones," "cabochony" very likely means rubber. I have often heard Paley people say "cabochony" when speaking of the stones of a watch.

JOHN W. BAKER, Cambridge, Canada, Sept. 20. N. A. LAUREY.

Out of the Mouths of Babies.

Mothers—Johnny, why are you hopping around on one foot?

Johnny—We're playing horse, and I'm the one pape bet on.

The Monkey.—Is Mr. Snake going to buy an auto? The Giraffe.—Yes; he says he's exactly built to crawl underneath and find out why it doesn't go.

The Soldier's Woeing.

Gen. Corbin opposes army marriages except with the permission of the Secretary of War.—Alleged News.

O wondrous maid with eyes of brown And golden hair a curl— You are my heart's fair idol, and A highly proper girl.

To him of you my heart's adieu— I feel I'm going fast; But wait a minute, dearest, till I've had a talk with Taft!

The rippling music of your voice Through all my being thrills; At least one word of yours I'll have with me, my dear.

But wait a minute, dearest, till I've had a talk with Taft!

At midnight when I fall would sleep I lie awake and loathe; To him of you my heart's adieu— I feel I'm going fast.

But I'm not stationed where I have A chance at army graft; So, are I not the queerest dear, I'd have to talk to Taft!

Come, sweetheart, come and fly with me! Come share my love and fame! Without your name the fiercest fight I'd lose to save my name.

A maiden may not volunteer, But heed, O heed my dream— Yet hold! In my excitement I had plumb forgotten Taft!

THE JEWS OF AMERICA.

Dr. Isidor Singer suggests the Formation of a Central Council.

From the American Israelite.

We modern Jews do not constitute a religious community in the sense of the Roman Catholic and the various Protestant Churches, and therefore neither the theologian nor the synagogue as house of prayer are the genuine centers of the Jewish community. Neither are we, however, a nation in the scientific sense of the word, having neither a common language nor a common language of our own. We are, alas, the destruction of Jerusalem through Titus, a religious-national and not a political entity, and therefore neither the synagogue nor the Jewish community as a whole are the genuine, independent life. Having done nothing, in the political sense of the word, we have no history proper since that which we have lived through is the history of the Jewish people as a whole.

The question, the only real issue before the modern Jew, is not how to stop this age-long martyrdom, and if so, how? All other questions of merely domestic or congregational importance are nothing but trifles and side issues, and the American Jew must understand his petty religious-communal policy or he is too delicate to show to us, rabbi and parnasim (presidents of Jewish communities), the internal Jewish struggle between his and your "Weltanschauung," as far as Judaism is concerned. You only feel the result in numbers: he stands aloof from the synagogue, and I stand aloof from the synagogue, and I stand aloof from the synagogue.

The Jewish community of America, if it is to be a real community, must be a religious community, and it must be a religious community, and it must be a religious community.

Entire Israel looks up to us for the guidance of its religious life. The great religious center of the Jewish community is in our hands, and it is our duty to guide it.

In 1880 there were about 250,000 Jews in the United States. In 1903 there were about 500,000 Jews in the United States. In 1903 there were about 500,000 Jews in the United States.

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NO MORE PART TIME IN SCHOOL.

Mayor directs the Board of Education to End It.

Mayor McClellan wrote to the Board of Education yesterday, urging that steps be taken immediately to relieve the congestion in the schools and to away, as far as possible, with the "part time" system. The Mayor pointed out that when the present administration came into office there were approximately 90,000 children in the part time classes, and, despite generous appropriations given to the board, the school term began this year with more than 81,000 part time pupils. While some allowance must be made for the delays caused by strikes on the new school building, nevertheless, it was imperative that something be done to provide more accommodations.

To bring about a better state of things